

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 62

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every evening and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROSS.

WALLACKS THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—HOME-BLUE DEVIL.

LINA EDWARDS THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th and 23d st.—LA GUARDIA FIDELIS.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMPEY—RAISING THE VEIL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SEERAGE IN GIBBERLINS.

GLOBE THEATRE, 78 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, 2d.—AFTER THE WAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 33d st., between 5th and 6th sts.—REHEARSE.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CHARIOT RACE.

MRS. E. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—YALBY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &amp;c.

SAN FRANCISCO MISERABLE HALL, 85 Broadway.—NEGRO MISERABLE, PARODY, BURLESQUES, &amp;c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 321st st., between 6th and 7th sts.—NEGRO MISERABLE, BURLESQUES, &amp;c.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S AND KELLY &amp; LEON'S MINSTRELS.

APOLLO HALL, corner 26th street and Broadway.—DE CORNELIUS DIAGONIA OF IRELAND.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth Avenue.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING, ACROBATS, &amp;c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 3, 1871.

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THE NEW JAPANESE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT Washington presented his credentials formally to Secretary Fish yesterday, and Prince Mita Fumini, with the members of his Embassy, was formally introduced to the President last evening.

THE LIFE INSURANCE BILL, which debars companies from entering the plea of fraud in obtaining a policy after two premiums shall be paid upon it, has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, and will doubtless pass. It ought by all means to become a law; for it is a safe and equitable check upon a too common practice of the insurance companies.

JAMAICA.—The HERALD's special correspondent at Kingston informs us that, as the prospect of the annexation of Dominica grows stronger, so the hopes of those interested in its vicinity become brighter of better times in store for them. Haytiens think themselves far better off, their property increased in value and much more secure; they consider that the time for revolutions has gone by in St. Domingo.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT BILL.—It has been suggested that the democrats in the New York Legislature will gain nothing by holding over until next fall, pending the action of the new Congress on the Apportionment bill under the census of 1870. It is hinted that Congress will postpone action upon that bill until winter, or until it is too late for the New York democracy to gerrymander the State in regard to the Congressional districts.

LIVELY TIMES IN WALL STREET.—The "bulls" in Wall street are in ecstasies, and are evidently making up for lost time, to judge by the excitement they are producing in the stock market. The "bears" had the best of it last winter, owing to the depression produced by a sluggishness in trade and a despondent tone among business men generally. But the advent of peace in Europe seems to have changed the aspect of everything, and a rosy future looms up before everybody, now that the great war is over and that we may resume our great commercial operations with Europe.

THE NEW CONGRESS.—The first session of the Forty-second Congress commences in Washington to-morrow. The republican caucus last evening renominated the old officers for re-election, Speaker Blaine among the number. The democrats have nominated a ticket headed by General Morgan, which, of course, will have no show of election. We publish a list of members elect, but it is difficult at present to make a perfect classification of them. It is sufficient to know that the republicans have a good majority, but will be sadly troubled when they attempt to count up a two-thirds vote, which is so essential on critical occasions.

## The Condition of France.—The Great Task and the Great Danger Still Before Her.

In the ratification of Germany's harsh exactions of peace by a vote of five-sixths of the French National Assembly we have, in the voice of France, the confession of her present exhausted and helpless condition from her terrible defeats and disasters in the late war. Since the last of August last the losses of France, past, present and prospective, from this gigantic struggle, will, no doubt, upon a money estimate, prove equal to the losses of both sides for the whole four years of the war of our Southern rebellion. One-third, at least, of her territory has been eaten out and laid waste, including her richest wine districts; one-tenth, at least, of her people have been reduced to the verge of starvation; her crops, which last year were short from a withering drought, will this year be necessarily short from the destruction of her horses and cattle and her agricultural implements, and from the general disorganization of her industrial system. And now, superadded to all her frightful losses from the war, she has to bear these harsh conditions exacted by Germany as the price of peace—the surrender of her whole Rhine frontier back to "the blue Moselle," including a million and a half of her people with the territories given up, and those strongly fortified cities of Strasbourg and Metz; and, lastly, she has to pay a thousand millions of dollars as indemnity to Germany for her expenses in the war.

Can "poor France," under the best conditions of peace, recover from this fearful prostration and these cruel exactions within half a century? She can fully recover her position in wealth and in all her industrial forces and resources within a period of twenty years of peace, excepting, of course, the cities and territories she has lost. These she can recover only by war; but, from present appearances, whatever her desire may be, she will be compelled to postpone her revenge for at least twenty years to come. The inviting gateway into Germany between Metz and Strasbourg is closed and held by Germany, and hereafter France, from the danger which is thus menaced to Paris, will be slow to provoke another trial with the disciplined legions of the German empire. There is, then, no danger that France, during the living generation, will provoke another war with Germany. Nor is it probable that she will seek an occasion for the reparation of her late misfortunes in a quarrel with Italy or Spain, or England or Belgium. In short, while her inclinations and every consideration of wise discretion will make peace the policy of France with all her neighbors except Germany, peace with Germany for at least twenty years to come will be the first necessity of the French government; and within these twenty years, through the progress and development of modern ideas and popular rights, the whole face of things on the European Continent may be so changed as to bring the people of even France and Germany into the "happy accord" of a band of brothers.

But there is danger yet to France in the great task now before her of the reconstruction of her government. The special work for which the election of this National Assembly was arranged by Count Bismarck—a treaty of peace with a responsible party—is done. The Assembly, with M. Thiers as the executive head of the State, is now called upon to determine whether France shall be organized under an emperor, a king or a president—under the Bonapartes, the Orleansists or the republicans. This Assembly, we presume, will adopt a new constitution; and whether this Assembly shall provide a regency for the empire, a king or president, the ratification of his election will doubtless be submitted to the popular vote. In any event, as it appears, it is all over with the Bonapartes. The unanimous vote by which this National Assembly has declared the fall of the empire, and its responsibilities for these unparalleled disasters and this bewildering humiliation of France, would seem to settle the question for the prisoner at Wilhelmshöhe, and his Regency, and his Prince Imperial. It may be said, however, that with the return to France of those four hundred thousand French soldiers of the empire now held as prisoners of war in Germany another Napoleonic coup d'état is not impossible. But we think this vote of the Assembly indicates so clearly the overwhelming sentiment of the people that there is hardly the shadow of a chance for the Bonapartes in the chapter of accidents, fickle and inconstant as are the French nation.

The government of Louis Napoleon, in its substantial fruits, down to this crushing war was the best which France had ever enjoyed. In all her material ways and means of wealth and strength she advanced under this government to a higher degree of prosperity than she had ever known before. Nor have we any reason to doubt that in the last *plébiscite* of Napoleon, which gave five-sevenths of the popular vote in his favor, this vote was a fair expression of the will of the French people. Down to this war Napoleon and his government were approved by the French people, and it was in obedience to their voice that he ventured into this war. He was not so eager for it as France, nor so certain of a holiday march to Berlin; but he had committed himself to the Napoleonic idea of enlarging his Rhine frontier, and from the clamor of "the Reds" he was lured to his destruction. Had he been successful in his design of making peace in Berlin the transfer of the empire to the Prince Imperial would have been secured; had he saved Paris instead of losing Sedan he might still have saved himself; but from the surrender of Sedan to the humiliating treaty of Versailles the disasters to France have been too heavy to be forgiven; and so for the present she is done with the Bonapartes.

The issue, then, is narrowed down to a contest between the Orleansists and the republicans, although those four hundred thousand imperial soldiers, after their return from Germany, may attempt a diversion in favor of the empire. M. Thiers, if from his political antecedents he may be called anything but a Thiers man, is an Orleansist. He is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and can hardly be influenced by stronger motives than those of patriotism. We believe that his great object now is the best government for France that he can give her, and we apprehend that his mind is fixed upon the Count de

Paris and the restoration of the mild and pacific monarchy of Louis Philippe, of which Thiers was the favorite Minister and champion. But supposing the Orleansists are recalled, and that their government, as an experiment, is ratified in a *plébiscite*, how long will it last under the pressure of the taxes required to repair the ravages of this war and to meet this indemnity of a thousand millions which must be paid to Germany?

Here will be the great danger to France, in the opportunity to "the Reds" for revolutionary movements and excitements. The taxes of the late empire, in connection with the resources of France, were light compared with the taxation that will be required to meet the financial necessities and obligations resulting from this war. The Bonapartes have established one thing, at least, in the government of France which cannot safely be set aside—the submission of the government to a *plébiscite*. The present National Assembly was elected under the terrorism of a hostile army in possession of the French capital, and with the armies of France rendered powerless from their heavy defeats. With the retirement of the Germans and the return home of the French armies from their enforced exile we cannot tell what the prevailing party in a new National Assembly, or regular Legislature of two branches, will be. We think it likely that M. Thiers will be in no particular hurry in calling for a new election; but that he will contrive to keep the present Assembly occupied upon a new constitution, and in providing for the immediate necessities of the French people, until the present political chaos in France shall have settled down into something like order and resignation to "fixed facts." And it is in this view that we hope for the transition of France to a new government and a new policy of peace so quietly and with such decorum as to prove that the old revolutionary spirit of the Jacobins and their abominations have entirely passed away, and that the French people can still challenge the applause of mankind by proving themselves superior to their misfortunes, and by still holding the front of European civilization in the triumphs of peace.

## Business Prospects and the New York Herald.

The HERALD barometer begins to indicate already the business prospects for the coming season. With the breaking up of winter, the opening of the rivers and lakes to spring navigation, the commerce of the entire country, from the oceans, eastward and westward, to the interior heart of the Continent, will resume its wonted channels. The advertising columns of the HERALD mark in what directions trade is going. They have only to be consulted from day to day and we have all the knowledge we require as to the progress of the city and of the entire country, but more especially of this great metropolis. It is worthy of thought to make a comparison between the past and the present, taking our advertising columns as an index. When the HERALD was established, thirty-six years ago, there was very little advertising done. People had not yet learned the value of this medium of communication in the management of their business. A few large wholesale houses, the shipping merchants and the auctioneers in the lower part of the city were almost the only patrons of the advertising columns. The advertisements—excepting those of the auctioneers—in the old "blanket sheets," as the daily journals were called at that time, were rarely changed; in fact, in the *Daily Advertiser*, *Gazette* and *Mercantile Advertiser*, with the exception of altering the number and renewing the dates from day to day, the first and fourth pages of these papers were not changed in the slightest manner for a twelvemonth at a time. It was about the same with all the other papers, except that they occasionally changed their standing advertisements from one page to another to give them a new appearance. The retail houses of the city never thought of advertising; and if a man wanted a horse, or had one to sell, the old Bull's Head was the place for the traffic. Should servants want places, or persons help, they sought them at the intelligence offices, or put up notices in the *Tontine*, or in some conspicuous place in the *Merchants' Exchange*, on fences, or at the ferries. No one thought of giving publicity to his business or wants through the medium of the newspapers.

What a contrast to the present vigor and freshness of our advertising columns, where the history of our commercial life is written every day! The HERALD wrought a wonderful change in the method of transacting business. It taught the people how to make known their wants; to inform their customers just what they had to sell, and what they desired to buy. The admirable mode of classifying advertisements, adopted by us, afforded extraordinary facility for this means of intercommunication, and we see the result to-day, not alone in our own pages, but in the general prosperity of business all around us. The "blanket sheets" have vanished like the mist of the morning under the influence of the progress of enlightened journalism. As to the remarkable increase in circulation experienced by the press generally, it is only necessary to say that the circulation of all the large daily papers, morning and evening, did not aggregate twenty thousand copies when the HERALD was established, and of these only a few passed outside the city limits except to Washington and to country exchanges. The HERALD of to-day is read by half a million people, to whom it has become not a mere luxury—as in former times the newspaper was—but a necessity of the active, stirring days of progress and change in which we live. Its readers are to be found in every quarter of the civilized globe where the English language is spoken, and in some portions of the Earth, also, where civilization is only dawning in the Orient—such as China and Japan—it is conned over for the welcome news it brings, not alone from the American Continent, but, like the four winds of heaven, from every quarter of the globe where the interests of mankind are centered. As a medium of advertising the business of all the world, therefore, what more direct channel can be found than the columns of the HERALD?

We mean to keep pace with the rapid progress of this country, and, if possible, to anticipate the wants of its business and its people. When the HERALD was first established the population of this city was only two hundred

and seventy thousand. This year it verges close on a million, and the HERALD has grown in circulation, in advertising and in influence in a measure fully proportionate to the growth of the population. How it has done this can be accounted for by the enterprise, energy and liberal expenditures which have governed its management. Without egotism, but simply as a matter of fact, we might state, for instance, that since the Atlantic cable was established we have paid nearly a million dollars in gold for despatches; and for the first three months, while the association for the collection of news by cable was yet unorganized, we furnished them the news at our own expense. Since the war in Europe began we have expended not less than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars on cable news. Again, we furnish the merchants and ship-owners and the whole mercantile community throughout the country with the ship news collected by our own steam yachts every day at a cost of over four hundred dollars a week. This important news thus obtained is exclusively for our own columns, while the other papers are united in an association to procure the ship news which we gather for ourselves and pay for. In this connection we may state that our steam yachts convey, without charge, letters and messages from ship-owners and captains to and fro in the harbor, thus establishing a free express between the city and Sandy Hook—a convenience which these classes no doubt fully appreciate.

At the risk of being charged with indulging in self-praise, which they say is no praise, we will recall to mind some of the important results which the enterprise of the HERALD has brought about. The history of the HERALD is in truth the history of American journalism. During the Mexican war we had our correspondents in the field and our couriers on the road, so as to insure the earliest news for our readers—a system not at that time adopted by the press of England, with the exception, perhaps, of the *London Times* on one occasion, and that was in the case of the battle of Waterloo. Our enterprise in Mexico was, therefore, almost incomprehensible to our contemporaries here. From that day to this we have continued to add to the value of our paper by keeping up with all the events of the day, regardless of difficulty or cost. Hence we were enabled to furnish the British government, through our correspondent with Napier's army, with intelligence of the fall of Magdala in the Abyssinian war. More recently we have seen that the statesmen of Europe, such as Napoleon and Bismarck and Antonelli, do not hesitate to make the HERALD a medium to convey their thoughts to the world. When great enterprises of science and discovery are on foot we have always a representative present to keep our readers *en rapport* with everything that is going on. Witness our account of the Darien canal expedition which we published on Wednesday, with a map of the country showing the proposed line of the water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which, when completed, may realize the golden dreams of Columbus. Much credit is due to the New York press for the way in which they supplied the news during the Franco-Prussian war. The *World*, the *Tribune* and the *Times* all did their share with an amount of energy that reflects favorably upon the enterprise of the American metropolitan press.

With our modern experience of journalism one can hardly fancy how the ancient world got on without a newspaper press; how circumscribed was the influence of its orators; how slow the movements of its statesmen; how limited the popularity of its poets and authors! If Demosthenes had had a newspaper to convey his burning words beyond the limits of the Council Chamber to all the departments of Greece, how soon would their dissensions have been stilled—how his glorious Philippics would have thundered through all Attica until the names of Philip and of Macedon would have been execrated and not feared! If Seneca had had a public journal at his command, to speak to its thousands of readers, his philosophy, which ante-dates the morality of Christian dogmas, might have startled the paganism of his age by a great moral revolution. Had Cicero had an organ like the HERALD, with a corps of stenographers in the Forum, public opinion would have hunted Cataline out of Rome without the sentence of the *Patres Conscripti*. Our public men, therefore, enjoy a vast advantage over the mental lights of antiquity in the possession of an independent press, and, as far as the HERALD is concerned, they shall continue to enjoy it. Our aim is to treat all things and all men fairly; to exercise, when necessary, severity with dignity and criticism without scurrility. While we admit that a great change for the better has come over the tone of the press generally, we are sorry to see that some of our contemporaries still love to wallow in the mire of coarse personality. We regret this for the honor of a noble profession as well as for the character of the community in which we live. We hope to see the habit "reformed altogether."

## Compliments of the Season.

The resolution passed by our Legislature complimentary to Fernando Wood, Representative in Congress from the New York Ninth district, for his efforts in securing the passage of the bill to repeal the coal duty, is suggestive. No doubt several other members from this city, especially Sam Cox, who has been pegging away in the same direction for a long time, without success, would have been delighted to have obtained the honor; but Cox, smart as he is, was not smart enough to bring the required parliamentary tactics to bear to win the point. Here the superior parliamentary knowledge of Mr. Wood had a fine opportunity to display itself, and in the operation Ben Butler became bewildered and lost his presence of mind and his right to the floor at the same time. This little piece of parliamentary finesse on the part of Mr. Wood, not taking into account his long and valuable Congressional experience, entitles him to the position of leader as well as Mentor of the New York delegation to the first session of the Forty-second Congress, which assembles to-morrow—if not the leader of the entire recuperated democracy in the House. The democratic Legislature of New York has acted wisely in complimenting Mr. Wood as it has. It no doubt will have an inspiring effect upon him of the grand old "white mustache" personally.

## The Occupation of Paris and the Herald Despatches.

The energy and enterprise of the HERALD in collating news are so well known that it is almost unnecessary to call attention to them. Nevertheless we must be pardoned for referring to the special despatches from Paris and Versailles, published yesterday and this morning, giving a full and graphic report of the occupation of the French capital by the Germans. To the correspondents of the HERALD were the American public indebted for a report of the great event, our despatch being the only one on the subject, excepting a brief telegram of a dozen lines, which came across the cable on Wednesday night. This was a real feat in journalism. Within a few hours after the Germans entered Paris the wires were flashing the intelligence to New York. Our correspondents were stationed in various parts of the city, some within the German zone of occupation. Other correspondents were with the German forces which made the triumphal entry. One of our writers accompanied the Prince Imperial of Germany to Longchamps, and witnessed the grand review of the troops by the Emperor. The representatives of the HERALD were at all important points, and hence the completeness and graphicness of our report and the rapidity with which it was sent across the Atlantic.

An event so important as the occupation of Paris by the German army deserves the fullest illustration. We therefore republish the admirable map which appeared yesterday, showing the lines of march and the part of the city to which the victorious army is limited. The map is a valuable aid to the reports. It illustrates what they describe, and enables the reader to perceive at a glance the positions and movements of the Germans. We may indeed say, without egotism, that from our map and reports can be drawn a graphic picture of the entry, and doubtless our pictorial contemporaries will avail themselves of our enterprise to furnish their readers with excellent and life-like engravings of the great event without waiting until sketches arrive from their "special artists on the spot." Our pen painters and engravers have given them the designs.

This morning our special despatches continue the reports of Wednesday's event. From Versailles we have an interesting account of the grand review at Longchamps. All the German Princes of note were present. The Emperor himself reviewed the troops, who presented a magnificent appearance and who received their old chief with the most enthusiastic cheers. Deep emotion was observed upon the countenance of the Emperor as he took up his position and gazed upon his veterans. And indeed he might well have felt moved. The day, the scene, the event, the place, must have alike contributed to recall to memory those sad days for Germany when the father of the present monarch was a fugitive and his country prostrate at the feet of the ancestors of the same French now so utterly humiliated before the once despised Germans. Happily for the cause of humanity, no disturbances have occurred in the French capital. Our Paris correspondent reports everything quiet, though fears were entertained by the authorities. We trust they will not be realized; but if they are, the readers of the HERALD may be assured of receiving intelligence of their realization as quickly as they received the news of the occupation of Paris.

## The High Commission Complete.

The British members of the Joint High Commission visited the Capitol at Washington yesterday, and were presented to the members of the two houses of Congress. Sir Stafford Northcote arrived in the Russia at this port, and took the cars immediately for Washington. With him the Commission is complete, and we may now look for energetic work upon the important subjects which it has on hand. As will be seen from an interview which our reporter had with Sir Stafford Northcote yesterday, he is more inclined to obtain information than to give it.

According to our Washington correspondent the counter claims of Great Britain for damages to the property of Englishmen in this country during the war of the rebellion, and of Canada for injuries received by the citizens of the New Dominion during the Fenian raids, will probably be insisted upon, and pressed, in mitigation, at least, of the Alabama bill by the British members. It is even intimated that the total of damages from these sources on their side will sum up considerably more than the total on our side. However well grounded the British claims may be—and our correspondent shows that the British statesmen are well supplied with logic and precedents to back them up—they will wind up the negotiations very summarily indeed if they are pressed. The American people have looked upon this Commission all along as a sort of peace offering on the part of England in her hour of need to secure our good will, and they are not prepared to have to pay a bonus in cash on the settlement and give their good will with it. We rest confident, however, that our own Commissioners are well enough posted in all the intricate windings of international law and upon the facts and figures of the several questions under discussion to be able to present complete counter arguments to any that the Englishmen may be able to advance in advocacy of our paying them for rebel cotton which it was unlawful for them to buy, or paying them indemnity for a Fenian raid which we crushed when Canada could not.

THE ALDERMEN OF JERSEY CITY do not understand the science of corporation rascality so well as they ought. They are the merest blunderers at municipal jobbery. Recently some of them bought some marsh lands for a few thousand dollars and then had passed by the Common Council a bill directing the city to purchase the same lands for forty thousand. This was a very creditable effort, although it was in a ridiculously small way. But, mark the sequel. These unthinking aldermen, failing to cover up their tracks, found the Supreme Court after them, and that eminent body has just decided that the whole transaction is illegal. So the ambitious aldermen lose their little profits and probably find a very unprofitable purchase on their hands. Will our own City Fathers believe that such ignorance and stupidity actually exist only the length of a ferry from our own City Hall?

## Congress Yesterday—Southern Claims Commission—The Freedmen's Bureau—The Income Tax—The Appropriation Bills—A Rush of Business.

We commented yesterday upon the movement inaugurated in the Senate for letting loose a new horde of raiders upon the national Treasury, in the shape of loyal Southerners, whose property was taken and used by our troops during the rebellion. We regret to say that the House yesterday made an independent move in the same direction. The House proposition is in the form of a bill for the creation of a commission, which is to sit for two years, in Washington and in the South, is to collect all the evidence of such claims and submit its report to Congress, which is then to act in the matter. In some respects this proposition is preferable to that of the Senate; but the object and effect of both of them are about the same, and that is to impose upon the Treasury responsibilities the aggregate of which no one can now estimate. As we said yesterday, there were really no loyal men in the rebel States, except such as were forced to be so by the presence of our armies—at least none who were in a condition to furnish supplies; and even if there were some scattered isolated cases of the kind, the bill would prove of little comparative benefit to them. Its only result will be to enrich a crowd of speculators, who will go into the Southern States and buy up these claims for a small per centage, or fabricate them in wholesale. It may be, however, that there is some political manoeuvre at the bottom of the scheme, and that it is expected to be of some use in securing adherents in that section to the republican party in the coming Presidential campaign. These politicians are up to all sorts of games, and this costly one is probably of them.

The Freedmen's Bureau and its head, General O. O. Howard, received a certificate of good character yesterday in the House, in the adoption of a resolution declaring that it was a most efficient instrument in promoting the well-being and education of four and a half millions of enfranchised people, and that General Howard deserved the gratitude of the American people. Even the democrats expressed their assent to the elevation of the negro race, and were willing to agree to that part of the resolution; but they would not subscribe to the merits of General Howard. As the resolution, however, was not susceptible of division, it was adopted only by a strict party vote.

The bill to repeal the income tax came up for a square vote, on a motion by Mr. Hooper, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to suspend the rules and pass it. Instead, however, of the two-thirds majority which was requisite to pass it in that shape, it failed to receive a simple majority, the result of the yeas and nays being 91 to 116. Although that closes the question, so far as this Congress is concerned, the vote is not to be taken as a correct indication of the sentiment of the House, for as it was obvious that it could not pass under suspension of the rules, many members who really favored it voted against it so as to appear right on the record before their non-taxpaying constituents. It was that idea which underlay the joke of Mr. Hooper's announcement that, as there appeared to be a majority against the repeal of the income tax, he would not move to go into Committee of the Whole to take up the bill for the same purpose on the calendar of that committee. The Senate might still tack it on as an amendment to the bill repealing the duty on coal, and that double measure would be the most popular act of legislation that Congress could possibly perform.

The conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill failed, and Mr. Dawes explained to the House the cause of its failure. The points on which the House conferees declined to yield to the Senate were on the increase of salaries of the United States Judges and of bureau officials in Washington, the building of a new State Department, and the extension of the grounds of the Capitol. These latter points inflamed Mr. Logan, of Illinois, to such an extent as to provoke him to launch out in a Rocky Mountain oration on the removal of the Capitol, which he threatens to accomplish in a few years, and on the obsequies soon to be performed on the republican party, assassinated by its own friends. With Logan transferred to the Senate, and Blair there already, we expect to see that staid, solemn, respectable body of legislators transformed before long into an amusing and tumultuous assembly.

The House came very near establishing yesterday an extraordinary precedent in connection with contested election cases. This was the adoption of a resolution to pay a democratic Representative from Texas two thousand dollars for expenses incurred in maintaining and defending his right to the seat. The resolution was adopted immediately after the House met, and while the chairman and members of the Election Committee were not present. Subsequently, however, the chairman, Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, called the attention of the House to it and the resolution was rescinded and the Texas innovator was left with no other reward than the possession of his seat and that sense of satisfaction which virtuous actions produce. The establishment of this precedent would have opened up quite a new field of enterprise in the matter of contested elections.

Among the other business transacted by the House was the passage of two bills removing political disabilities from batches of unfortunate in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the rejection of an "omnibus" bill of a like character covering some two or three thousand persons in various States of the South.

The report of the Military Committee on the charges brought by Farnsworth, of Illinois, against Butler, of Massachusetts, in connection with the management of the national asylums for disabled soldiers, was presented and ordered to be printed. It completely exonerates Mr. Butler, and declares the charges to be groundless.

The Senate passed yesterday the Deficiency Appropriation bill and the Fortification bill, and held an evening session over the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. It refused, by a vote of 13 to 29, to adopt a resolution calling for a statement in regard to the financial arrangements and condition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and it also postponed indefinitely the House bill to create Jersey City a port of entry.

The business of the two houses to-day will